

Reds Ignore Statement

U.S. Demands News of POWs At Deadlocked Peace Talks

PARIS, July 23 (AP).—Outgoing American peace negotiator Philip C. Habib made a new and urgent appeal to Hanoi and the Viet Cong today to identify their American prisoners and allow them to correspond with their families.

Mr. Habib, who returned last night from consultations with administration officials including his designated successor, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, told the 76th weekly session of the deadlocked peace talks that "the urgent question of the treatment of prisoners of war... is certainly one of the fundamental issues on which discussion can start immediately."

Hanoi and the Viet Cong have consistently refused to discuss the prisoner-of-war issue pending a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Habib told the acting Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates: "Your attitude... is incomprehensible to American and world opinion. This is a matter which cannot be held in abeyance. It cannot wait the end of the war."

Never Identified He said that the need was "especially urgent" with regard to prisoners held by the Viet Cong, "whom you have not only refused to identify at all, but who have never been allowed to correspond with their families despite the statements by your own representatives that they are permitted to do so."

"The early repatriation of seriously sick and wounded prisoners you hold is yet another matter of immediate concern."

Dinh Ba Thi speaking for the Viet Cong, ignored Mr. Habib's plea but, instead, accused President Nixon of "incomparable hypocrisy" for blocking a coalition regime for South Vietnam while proclaiming his desire for peace and self-determination for the Vietnamese people.

Mr. Thi said that democratic

freedom could be re-established in South Vietnam "only when not a single American aggressor remains, when there is no longer a diabolical and fascist puppet administration like that of (President Nguyen Van) Thieu... and only when a coalition government is formed that represents all political forces... for independence, peace and neutrality in South Vietnam."

'Nothing New' Was Produced By Thai Visit, Lon Nol Says

By T. D. Allman

BANGKOK, July 23 (WP).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol said at a press conference here today that his 31-hour visit to Thailand—the first by a Khmer chief of government to Thailand in 20 years—had produced "nothing new" in the way of Thai military assistance for his embattled regime.

The premier said that no progress had been made toward dispatching Thai troops to his country, a form of military aid that Cambodia has requested but which Thailand so far has hesitated to provide.

In the first of their closed meetings yesterday, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, the Thai premier, abandoned his government's position that Cambodia should join with Thailand in a formal defense pact. Thai Foreign Ministry sources said that Premier Lon Nol was told, "Thailand has one alliance (SEATO) and that is enough. We do not need or want another."

This stand was a considerable step back from the premier's statement last week, in which he proposed that Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam link them-



Philip C. Habib

U.S. to Delay Pullout Until Seoul Is Ready

South Korea Army To Be Modernized

HONOLULU, July 23 (UPI).—The U.S. and South Korean defense ministers ended their two-day meeting late yesterday with the announcement that no American troops would be withdrawn from Korea until modernization of the ROK defenses was completed.

But Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard and Defense Minister Jung Nae Huk listed only two definite proposals for this "modernization" in their joint communiqué.

The proposals were that "certain" U.S. aircraft would be shifted to bases in the Republic of South Korea from other Pacific bases and that the United States agreed to provide the South Koreans with "some" S-3 naval patrol craft "as soon as possible."

The American spokesman said the other details of the modernization "would be a matter of continuing consultations between the two countries." He said no dates or times had been set for the continuing consultations.

The meeting began Tuesday with a confrontation in which the South Koreans said their entire 19-man cabinet would quit if the United States went through with its proposal to withdraw 20,000 of the 60,000 troops in South Korea.

No Japan-ROK Alliance

SEOUL, July 23 (UPI).—Japanese Foreign Minister Kishi Ichiro today ruled out a military alliance with South Korea at present and said the two countries will instead stress economic cooperation in their relations.

Mr. Kishi, who led his country's delegation to the Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting, told newsmen military cooperation or something like it is at present impossible.

U.S. Combat Toll 2d Lowest in 1970

SAIGON, July 23 (UPI).—The number of American combat deaths in Indochina last week was the second lowest of 1970 for a seven-day reporting period, the U.S. military command said today.

American military spokesmen reported that 65 U.S. servicemen were killed and 619 wounded in the week ending July 18. It compared with a toll in the previous week of 72 men killed and 729 wounded.

The only other full week of 1970 when American losses were lower was in the seven days ending July 4, when 61 men died in action and 463 were wounded. The latter toll was the lowest for American forces in more than 3 1/2 years.

U.S. Unit Out Of Fire Base

(Continued from Page 1)

can troops and wounded six others in a battle 25 miles west of Hue yesterday.

Fighting finally ended at dusk when the guerrillas melted into the forest after six and a half hours of shooting, the U.S. command said today.

The Viet Cong—whose losses were not known—battered a unit of American airborne troops with a half of mortar, rocket grenades and small arms fire.

A force of two Marine battalions—about 1,500 men—has been operating in Quang Nam Province to the southwest of Da Nang over the last week, in association with a 5,000-strong South Vietnamese task force.

Reports from Phnom Penh said that Cambodian troops, outnumbered in an ambush on the winding road to the hill resort of Kiri Rom, were forced to burn and abandon a four-truck food convoy they were escorting.

No Damage, Cairo Says Israeli Jets Pound Suez Canal and Jordan

TEL AVIV, July 23 (UPI).—Israeli jets kept up their hammering on the Suez Canal today and also struck Jordan in reprisal for shelling attacks, a military spokesman said.

All planes returned safely from the strikes in the Suez Canal Zone and at Jordanian army positions south of the Sea of Galilee, the spokesman said.

The half-hour raid into Jordan retaliated for mortar shelling last night that wounded two young farmhands of the Ashdot Yaakov farm community.

The terrorists in attacks on civilian settlements, the spokesman said.

The AP reported that correspondents considered the Jordanian anti-aircraft fire to be light and ineffectual.

Egypt's Report The Israeli planes over Suez hit fortifications and mortar positions, "among other military targets," the Tel Aviv spokesman said.

In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that there was no loss to either side, the AP reported.

It said that in a communiqué broadcast over Cairo radio, the Egyptian spokesman said 20 Israeli aircraft forayed over Qantara and the Ras el-Eish North and

Kabrit South waterways, but were felled by Egyptian anti-aircraft gunners.

Israel reported to Jordan today 11 Arabs who had been held in Israeli prisons for "aiding terrorist activities," a military spokesman said.

The transfer was made in Darbesh police station in Arava Desert, south of the Red Sea.

Soviet Arms Sent to Libya State Department Confirms

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Two run the gamut of weapons, a one-time affair.

Some sources expressed considerable anxiety at the potential implications of the Libyan deal, others thought it natural that Libya should diversify the source of its supplies. Much of the arms come from Britain and the United States before the coup last

month. Since then the regime has ordered 110 Mirage fighters from France.

It has also ended defense ties with the United States, expelling military advisers of both nations and the giant American Wheelus Air base. Western oil companies being progressively curtailed this week the military government confiscated the property of

and Jews. Secretary Melvin Belli on Tuesday reiterated sharply the administration's position that the Russians are contributing to a "difficult situation" in the region by moving their own force

at an accelerated pace. He added that the Russians were moving equipment into the Middle East right today.

State Department officials neither confirm nor deny the deal. But American sources said anti-aircraft equipment had been placed around Damascus.

Syria is Moscow's oldest ally in the Middle East. It alone of the Arab armies in Israel in the 1967 war had advisers, some of whom were

portably killed. Israel occupies territory in Syria that extends about 10 miles. Syria should be moving the cease-fire line to the side by about ten miles, they say, about the same distance as

the 22-mile range could endanger Israeli planes on Golan Heights and even on the Sea of Galilee and even on the proper.

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Greece Warns On Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

persons were wounded in a hand grenade blast that ripped apart an El Al ticket office in Athens last November.

Whatever the sentence levied against them—and it could be ten years to a death sentence upon conviction—murder—the two Jordanians will be set free if they bargain with the hijackers is kept.

Anti-Israel terrorism carried out in Greece also included a machine-gun attack on an El-Al airliner at Athens Airport in December, 1968. An Israeli engineer died in this assault.

Nasser Praises Hijackers CAIRO, July 23 (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser has congratulated the six Arab hijackers who seized an Olympic Airways airplane and directed the plane to be flown here later.

The hijackers—who are still in Cairo—were congratulated by Mr. Nasser for their "patriotic spirit." They were welcomed at the airport by Mr. Nasser's personal representative.

Late last night they were told Mr. Nasser appreciated their "spirit and decision to liberate their colleagues" held in custody in Athens.

Libya Rejects Italian Protest On Confiscation

CAIRO, July 23 (UPI).—Libya has officially rejected an Italian government note protesting its seizure of all property belonging to the country's 25,000-strong Italian community, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported today.

The Libyan answer was handed to the Italian ambassador in Tripoli by Foreign Minister Salah Bouelasser yesterday, MENA said.

The Premier, Col. Moamer Kasafuy, went on the radio Tuesday night to announce the confiscation.

Libya was an Italian colony from 1911 to the end of World War II. "If Italian public opinion does not approve the Libyan decision, then the government can easily display and screen the atrocity and massacre photos performed by Nazi Italians," Mr. Bouelasser said. "This would not be in the interest of Italy."

"The Libyan revolution can produce documents and evidence (of this) before world opinion," the minister added.

He said Libya was "prepared to facilitate the departure of Italians."

3 Workers Die on Span GRAZ, Austria, July 23 (UPI).—A bridge under construction at Soboth, in Styria, crashed today, killing at least three workers, police said. Three more workers were seriously injured.

Rare Close-up of Suez War: AA Hits Only Jets' Streams

(Continued from Page 1)

rael planes appeared, two Egyptian jets streaked low over an Israeli position a considerable distance east of here, then turned home unharmed.

Several hours later, another pair of Egyptian jets whipped over Israeli positions along the canal, then wheeled home safely.

While the air battle dominates the Israel-Egyptian conflict along the Suez Canal, artillery and mortar fire exchanges continue almost daily.

In one-hour period one day last week, Egyptian gunners pumped 300 rounds of artillery into one Israeli position. The occupants, retreating into their stoutly reinforced bunkers, were unharmed.

Although outnumbered and outgunned, the Israelis along the northern canal sector ex-

Russia Seeks Amendment Of U.S. Plan for Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

commit themselves "from the outset" to accept the UN Mideast resolution, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

The United States and Russia, and possibly Britain and France, to approve a "detailed peace plan" and procedure to get UN mediator Gunnar Jarring to start negotiations as soon as possible with the two sides, on the Rhodes-type pattern of separate talks with each side and with very detailed outlines from the big powers.

The Israelis to stand committed to withdraw from all occupied Arab lands, but flexibility to rule the future of some of the most contested lands, including the establishment of demilitarized zones.

The Golan Strip, Sinai with the Canal Zone and Sharm el-Sheikh, which dominates the Strait of Tiran, to be demilitarized.

The Golan Heights to be returned to Syria, not to be demilitarized, but "supervised" by a big power—or UN force, and Jerusalem to be returned to Jordan, apparently with some international safeguards for free access to holy places.

The Palestinians to be given the West Bank of the Jordan and aid in resettlement as well as admission to Israel of some.

Declarations of intent to be deposited with the UN and the big powers to guarantee the arrangements.

They would include in effect

Saudi Arabia Grants Recognition to Yemen

BEIRUT, July 23 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia has recognized the Yemen Arab Republic, a spokesman of the Saudi Embassy in Beirut today.

He said that the Yemeni government announced the decision last night. The radio announced: "The kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced recognition of the Yemen Arab Republic as the current government of the Yemeni Arab Republic."

Political sources in Beirut said that the recognition was of considerable significance for the Arabian peninsula. The sources said that the United States now almost certainly recognizes Yemeni government.

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CAIRO	21-28 Partly
CARACAS	21-28 Partly
CHENNAI	21-28 Partly
COSTA RICA	21-28 Partly
DUBLIN	21-28 Partly
FLORENCE	21-28 Partly
FRANKFURT	21-28 Partly
GENOVA	21-28 Partly
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ISTANBUL	21-28 Partly
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ZURICH	21-28 Partly

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Toilet Room
Too Old

Kidnapping

Olivia Liberates 10 Prisoners, Two Germans Are Released

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 23 (Reuters).—Two West Germans were tonight after four days' captivity and the government released 10 political prisoners in exchange for their lives.

The two, Eugen Schumacher and Gunter Lerch, are now on their way to La Paz, where their Bolivian wives and families are waiting for them.

They were "safe and sound," said Father Pratt, adding that the "humanitarian gesture of the Bolivian government had been returned on the part of the guerrillas."

Both men were apparently held near Teoponte in the inhospitable Bolivian jungle.

Military authorities want to question the men about whom they saw in the guerrilla band, and to find out who its leader is—believed to be Jorge "Chato" Peredo, a disciple of the late Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Flown to Chile

The ten prisoners, whom the guerrillas demanded should be released in exchange for the kidnapped men, were flown last night to Arica, Chile, by a Bolivian Air Force plane.

As soon as they arrived in Arica, Father Pratt broadcast over nationwide radio to say that the government had carried out its part of the bargain.

"We have complied with our word, and now we expect you to comply with yours," Father Pratt told the kidnappers in the broadcast, which was repeated several times to make sure the 30-strong guerrilla band of the National Liberation Army got the message.

Earlier yesterday, Bolivian President Alfredo Ovando Candia announced he had agreed to the guerrillas' demand and offered full guarantees to them if they left Bolivia "until they slack and reintegrate themselves into the life of citizens."

Following the kidnapping, the government imposed a state of siege on the country and declared Teoponte, a small tropical village, and the surrounding mountains a military zone. Entry was forbidden to everyone and troops moved in.

In Chile, the prisoners freed by Bolivia were being held under police guard pending completion of their travel plans, possibly to Mexico, Algeria or Cuba.

Students Clash

LA PAZ, July 23 (UPI).—A right-wing student group which seized control of the administration building at San Andres University late yesterday continued to hold it for the second day.

Their left-wing counterparts, who tried to retake the building but were beaten back in a gunbattle, assembled a few blocks away in the university's engineering building in the heart of the city.

They made speech after speech condemning the action. Diplomatic sources said it appeared obvious that the government was giving at least tacit support to the right-wing group, "because it probably will cause them less problems than the other bunch."

The army stationed truckloads of troops in the streets and other troops were lined up on the streets, fear gas canisters dangling from their belts. Indian women wearing their traditional derby hats and long multicolored skirts took advantage of the excitement to sell peanuts and candy to the troops.



ARMS SEARCH—Divers from the British Royal Marines and the Royal Navy search a millpond in Belfast Wednesday in an attempt to find arms hidden in Ulster.

Andreotti Abandons Italian Cabinet Effort

ROME, July 23 (UPI).—After 12 days of trying to patch up the year-old feud between the rival Socialist and Unitarian Socialist parties, Italian Premier-Designate Giulio Andreotti admitted defeat today and resigned the conditional mandate given him to form a new center-left government.

Mr. Andreotti, the 61-year-old parliamentary head of the Christian Democratic party, made no public comment after his short, midday call on President Giuseppe Saragat at the Quirinale Palace.

A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Saragat would renew his formal consultations with party and parliamentary leaders Saturday and indicated that he hoped to designate a new candidate the same day to try to form Italy's 32nd postwar government.

Closer to Election

Mr. Andreotti's failure, interpreted by many as the death knell of the seven-year-old center-left coalition, also appeared to increase chances that Italy would hold parliamentary elections ahead of schedule for the first time in postwar history. Since 1948, the elections have been held every five years. The next round of national voting is not due until 1975.

Nevertheless, the Unitarian Socialists' increasingly insistent demands for a "clarification" of the Italian political scene—requiring a clear distinction between those democratic groups wishing to isolate the powerful Communist

party and those willing to work with the Communists—seemed to many observers to be pushing the decision nearer and nearer the ballot box.

The issue of "clarification" has

been the focus of discord within the four-party, center-left alliance for more than a year. The Unitarian Socialists' refusal to let Mr. Andreotti evade the question appeared to doom the alliance itself.

Bonn, Warsaw Normalization Talks Advance

Oder-Neisse Border Is Central Concern

WARSAW, July 23 (Reuters).—West German and Polish negotiators today got down to detailed discussion of the contents of a proposed treaty in which Bonn would recognize Poland's postwar frontier along the Oder and Neisse Rivers.

Government delegations headed by West German special negotiator Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiowicz met in plenary session for one hour and 20 minutes this morning, and then split up for group discussions.

Mr. Duckwitz had a 30-minute meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jedyrchowski before the delegations assembled. Later he and Mr. Winiowicz talked alone together for about two hours.

A Polish official said the discussions—expected to last two days—were aimed at formulating in detail individual points of a treaty on the principles of normalizing relations between the countries.

The Poles say West Germany must recognize as final the Oder-Neisse frontier—which gave Poland large areas of former German territory after World War II—before the normalization process can begin.

Progress Reported

Informed Western sources said progress was made at talks in Bonn last month toward a mutually acceptable formula on frontier recognition.

Further intensive discussion was expected during the current round of conversations, the fifth in a dialogue which began last February. There have been optimistic forecasts in West German circles here that an accord might be ready for initialing at the next round of talks, possibly in the autumn.

Scheel Officially Authorized To Negotiate Pact With Russia

By David Binder

BONN, July 23 (NYT).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet has formally authorized Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to travel to Moscow next week to negotiate a goodwill treaty.

At the same time, the cabinet issued a declaration that the treaty could not take effect until "a satisfactory regulation of the situation in and around Berlin" is attained.

Reporting to the press after the cabinet session, Conrad Ahlers, the government spokesman, interpreted this as meaning that West Germany would not ratify the treaty draft until the Russians agree to improve the situation of West Berlin, which is located 110 miles inside Communist East Germany.

Bonn thus served notice that it is expecting concrete steps easing East German restrictions and harassment on West Berlin's land access routes to emerge from the series of four-power Berlin talks currently under way.

As of the sixth session of these talks, held Tuesday in West Berlin, the Russians had given absolutely no sign of willingness to make concessions on the Berlin issue.

By declaring an interdependence between the success of the goodwill treaty with Moscow and the success of the four-power Berlin talks, the Brandt-Scheel government has implied, in the view of some Bonn analysts, that West Germany is doing all the giving in the treaty project and can hope to gain Russian concessions only in regard to Berlin.

However, the protocol of the preliminary agreement drawn up last May by West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko as the basis for treaty negotiation shows that the Soviet Union has already made substantial concessions to the West German point of view.

Mr. Ahlers underscored this today, saying that Mr. Bahr had "succeeded" in persuading the

Russians to withdraw from their original demands that the Bonn-Moscow treaty call for international recognition of East Germany as well as action against West German "militarists" and "revanchists."

The title of the proposed treaty is "Renunciation of Force," with appropriate clauses guaranteeing the inviolability of Central Europe's present frontiers, specifically the borders between East Germany and Poland and between East and West Germany.

Yet the effect of the pact, if it is signed and ratified, would be to oblige both the Soviet and West German governments to treat each other with goodwill, a quality that has been lacking in their relationship for the last 31 years.

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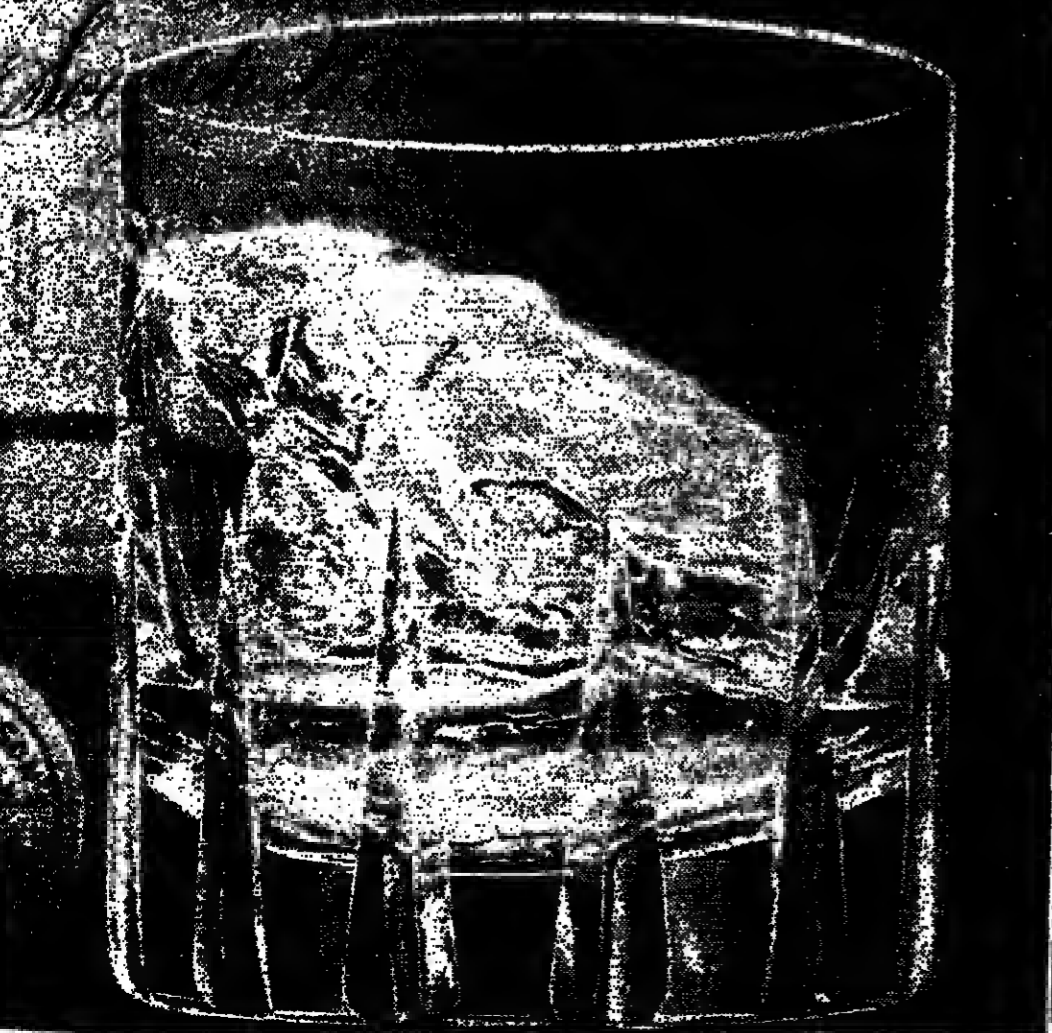
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Arms for South Africa

Britain's Conservative government bases its decision to resume the sale of arms to South Africa in defiance of the United Nations Security Council on two grounds. The official one is that the arms are necessary to implement the Simonstown Agreement of 1955, providing for British-South African cooperation in defense of sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope.

The unstated reason is that Britain seeks to protect its lucrative role as South Africa's biggest trading partner and to get some of the arms orders that have meant half a billion dollars to France in recent years. In this effort Britain may be disappointed. After his recent visit to Paris, Prime Minister Vorster praised France for extending the military assistance that now includes three high-performance submarines, the first of which will be turned over to the South African Navy this week.

In any event, Britain will pay a heavy price if it resumes the sale to South Africa's increasingly oppressive white minority gov-

ernment even of those "limited categories" of arms for maritime defense that Sir Alec Douglas-Home spoke of in the House of Commons. Elements in that price will be serious divisions in Britain, the weakening and possible destruction of ties with non-white Commonwealth countries, particularly those of Black Africa, and censure by the United Nations.

Even in strict economic terms, arms sales now may cost Britain dearly in Africa over the long run. President Kaunda of Zambia warned recently that "Britain and the West must, in their interests, choose between South Africa and the rest of Africa, in terms of investments, now and in the future."

The Black African governments have been hypocritical in their muted responses to France's arms traffic with Pretoria, and need to be reminded of this. But Britain cannot gain from comparable transgressions undertaken to shore up a defense arrangement that at best has limited application in the nuclear age.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Policy on Castro

Fidel Castro's attacks on the Organization of American States are even more abusive than those of Communist China on the United Nations. In a Lenin centennial speech, Castro called the OAS "that trash-can of an organization," and said Cuba would rejoin only on the day the OAS ousted the United States. Castro also swore that Cuba would never break its political or military ties with the Soviet Union and would continue to support genuine revolutionaries in the Americas—the two issues on which the OAS suspended Cuba in 1962.

Castro's offensive rhetoric should not, however, be allowed to deflect serious doubts about the effectiveness of the OAS attempt to isolate and boycott Cuba for the last six years or about the wisdom of a renewed lobbying effort by the United States for the continuation of that policy.

What Washington has done is to send to OAS members the conclusions of a high-level study that both the expanded Soviet presence in Cuba and Castro's policy of fueling revolutions continue to threaten hemisphere security. The timing was hardly accidental. The notes were sent at a moment of growing disillusionment with the OAS sanctions and of unilateral breaching of the boycott by some American governments.

There is no evidence that the sanctions

have forced Castro to curtail his adventures. The dramatic decline of guerrilla activity in Venezuela, for example, is probably due much more to President Caldera's offer of amnesty than to the effect of sanctions in curtailing Castro's support for the rebels. Some specialists believe the OAS boycott actually suits Castro's needs at home and abroad. It provides him with an excuse for maintaining a police state in Cuba and enables him to blame his failures on the United States.

The sanctions are becoming less and less effective. Mexico never adhered to the boycott; neither did Canada, which is not an OAS member. Chile has agreed to sell Cuba \$11 million worth of foodstuffs. Western Europe's trade with Cuba is increasing rapidly and non-Communist countries outside the hemisphere have extended \$200 millions in credits.

No one expects President Nixon to act unilaterally or do an about-face on an issue that arouses great political passion. The United States should take care, however, not to get frozen into a policy of dubious worth that is likely to command declining support from other American states. Just as the United States should not bar the United Nations door to Peking, it should not be this country that bars Cuba's return one day to the inter-American family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Soviets and the Middle East

Moscow's primary interest in its support of the Arabs against Israel is to reinforce and extend its presence on NATO's southern flank and along the link between the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean. Its growing influence there has been made possible largely by the burgeoning Palestinian conflict. And so the question arises time and again: whether Soviet peace efforts really constitute anything more than a supplementing of military pressure by other means for the purposes of opening the Suez Canal and achieving a temporary success for Nasser and the Egyptians, whom the Kremlin is anxious to keep in the fold.

Moscow's latest acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist need not give any comfort on this score, since the Jewish state is actually not an obstacle to the Russians' aims.

At any rate it is clear which power has been making imperialistic advance in the Middle East in recent years. But, like previous similar documents, the latest communiqué issued at the close of Nasser's visit to Moscow presents a completely inverted view of this side of the picture—which is not a good sign.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Arms for South Africa

The British government's decision to resume the sale of arms to South Africa has provoked bitter protests from all over the world.

The white regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and their apartheid policy have been condemned many a time by the United Nations and a resolution has also been passed by the Security Council calling on all countries in the world to stop the sale

of arms or the means of manufacturing arms to South Africa.

The British Conservative government's decision to supply arms to South Africa now is therefore a flagrant violation of the UN resolution and a clear expression of support for apartheid.

—From *Sin Chew Jit Poh* (Singapore).

The Athens Hijacking
Seizure of an airliner by Arab guerrillas in Athens is something new in a rapidly spreading sphere of illicit activity which is itself only of comparatively recent origin. Up to now most hijackings of aircraft have been to enable someone to get to a place where the plane would not otherwise have flown. This latest exploit combined hijacking an aircraft with exploitation of hostages, merging in one act two crimes which have, separately, been getting more frequent, notably in Latin America.

The Palestinian guerrillas are a special case. They are at war, but they are not a state. The seizure at Athens was for them part of the war they are fighting against Israel—but where is the state that can be punished or proceeded against in reprisal? It does not exist.

A long-term solution can only arise as a by-product of an Arab-Israeli settlement, perhaps with the emergence of a Palestinian state as one of its results. There are nearly a million Palestinians in territories at present occupied by Israel and more than half a million in Jordan.

Of immediate urgency is the need for all concerned governments and airline companies, to put more energy into devising methods to combat hijacking and sabotage of aircraft. They are being much too leisurely about their discussions.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

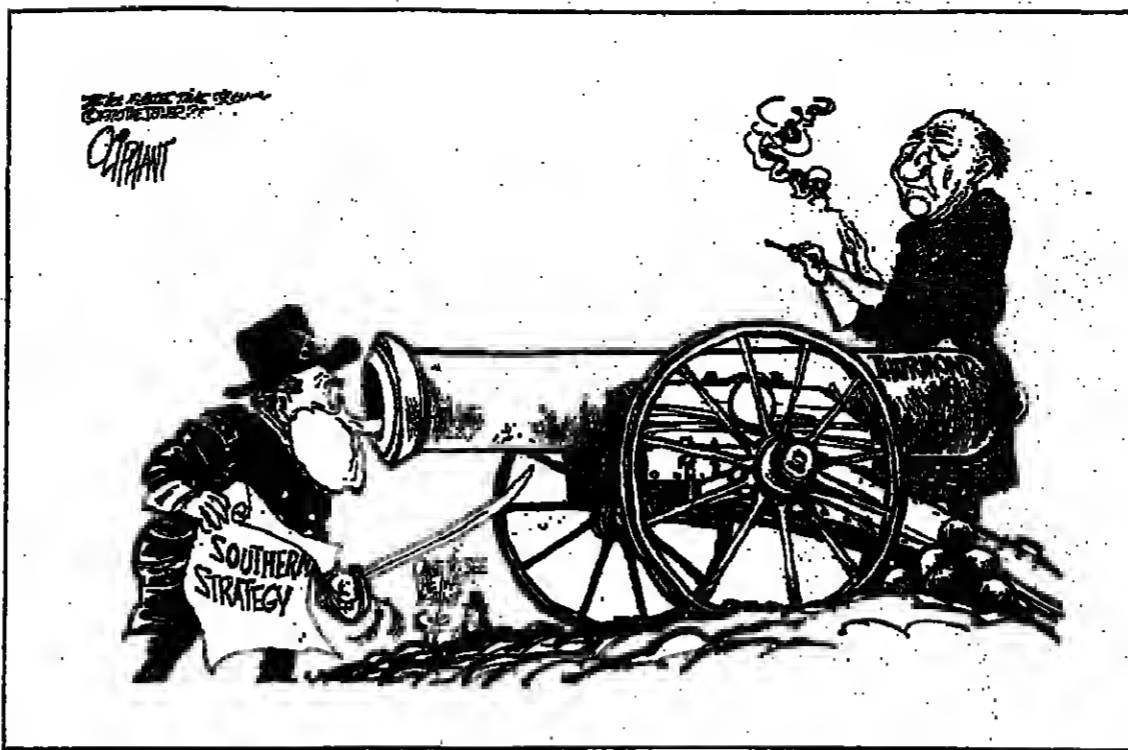
July 24, 1895

PARIS—A Socialist writer in France recently started an idea which made considerable way in the polemics of the press, but which has but a small chance of ever getting beyond the sphere of theoretical discussion. He wants to see bread given gratuitously to everyone. As soon, however, as this proposal is investigated it becomes evident that it is absolutely impracticable. Corn will not grow spontaneously. It must first be sown, then cultivated and reaped, and then baked before it becomes bread. These operations must be paid for.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was a great deal of activity in the political world yesterday. Mr. Thomas J. Spillacy has been selected as Asst. Secretary of the Navy, in succession to Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, upon the latter's retirement on August 9, when he starts his campaign as Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. And meanwhile the Prohibitionist party has nominated Professor Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio as its candidate for the Presidency. This, after Mr. William Jennings Bryan had declined the party's nomination yesterday.



Whose Fruits of Victory?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—United States influence is being slowly squeezed out of three major areas, even if the process is but barely and tentatively visible in one, Western Europe, not yet realized in a second, the Middle East, and still uncertain in the third, Southeast Asia. The American people, emotionally confused by foreign policy, would do well to ponder these trends.

The U.S. government seems more aware than the general public that existing tendencies point along a road to neo-isolationism although many Americans want just that. And although our principal adversaries, Russia and China, disagree on everything else, they don't disagree on pushing the Yankees home.

Two Goals

Western Europe is approaching the verge of a historical departure. After years of dithering, NATO is about to accept talks on European security with the Soviets' Warsaw Pact, drawn-out discussions which have two goals from Moscow's viewpoint:

1—Pacifying Russia's western border and obtaining recognition of the existing status quo to free Soviet hands for the contest with China; 2—Gradual diminution of American influence as Europe builds its own role, accommodates itself more and trades increasingly with the U.S.S.R.

The Middle East is more dramatically perilous although less important to the U.S.A. than Europe where so many billions are invested and so much historical connection

exists. But the United States cannot reckon on saving the vestiges of its brief period of Middle East ascendancy by sacrificing Israel to the Arabs.

The U.S.S.R. has already pre-empted that role and anyway it wouldn't be tolerated by a large segment of American opinion. On the other hand, another Israeli battlefield triumph cannot stave off immutable processes of revolution and Arab nationalism tinged with anti-Americanism.

It is a sardonic joke that Russia and China, each of which muffles its large Islamic minority, should now carry the Moslem standard in ideological warfare. Yet one can even see the success of this paradox in such previously pro-U.S. lands as Jordan or Turkey which now simmer with dislike for the United States. It is but a matter of time before similar emotions spread to Saudi Arabia.

As for Southeast Asia, the third area, four U.S. presidents—Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon—failed to convince the American people that this region is important. Their failure is mirrored in tangibly negative results in the U.S. congress, U.S. universities and U.S. public opinion. Oriental lands not yet sucked into the Indochina vortex are drawing their own conclusions and have begun looking for possible policy adjustments if the new Bruce delegation cannot negotiate a tenable solution.

China's policy emerges as brilliant. Its suspicious little neighbor, North Vietnam, has been weakened while at the same time Peking's

prestige in Hanoi has mounted at Moscow's expense. Yet, embarrassed Russia has paid most of the arms bill. China has gained its successes at little cost while the United States has been undermined at home and abroad.

Fascinated with China's operations, Moscow is scared that if it doesn't achieve successes for its Arab clients it may lose control of an Arab leadership already eyeing Peking as the fount of revolution. And in all these calculations there is a fourth power, rarely mentioned in geopolitical calculations—Japan.

Big Payoff

Tokyo's shrewd policy of depending on U.S. military protection while investing consequent savings in industries that undercut other world traders has paid off handsomely. The Russians are doing their utmost to attract Japanese investment into Eastern Siberia.

Of 50 foreign business representatives listed in Moscow's information directory, 24 are Japanese. The U.S.S.R. wants Japan to help build a rail system through the Soviet maritime province to Yakutia and thus develop natural gas deposits in East Siberia while affording the Russians a new trunk line to out-flank China.

Peking, recalling ancient relationships with the island empire whose sun again rapidly rises, also offers opportunities to Japan's enterprising business men. Only the Americans lag, having just decided to penalize Japanese textile exporters.

At this juncture the United States faces an era in which the tide of history could run away. Twenty-five years ago we won World War II and emerged unravaged; but two powers which were cruelly wrecked and one which was wholly defeated are coming up fast in the race to garner the fruits of victory.

'Something to Coalesce With'

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—How can black Americans make the most of their developing political power, despite their minority position in the electoral college? A pair of experienced political professionals, speaking at that question the other day at the National Urban League convention in New York, produced some hard common sense and some interesting ideas.

Louis Martin, now vice-president of the Seneca Falls Publications, of Chicago but once a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, bluntly stated the major problem: "American politics is a game for the super-rich," he said, "and we are not only black, we are poor."

Walter Davis, director of the education department of the A.F.I.O., pointed out that the first requirement for an effective minority is a working coalition with somebody else. He cited the fact that when organized labor decided to fight the nomination of Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court, numerous black groups joined in the opposition. When blacks later mounted their own opposition to the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell, labor repaid its Haynsworth debt by helping out. Blacks were rejected, largely because of the black-labor coalition (non-existent on many other issues).

A Warchest

But coalition, the two men agreed, "pre-supposes that you have something to coalesce with," and to that end Martin argued strongly for a "national, non-partisan black political warchest." His basic idea was to raise one dollar annually from each of the estimated 14 million voting-age blacks. "Even if we are only 25 percent successful," he said, "that would give us an annual fund larger than that of either party's national committee."

The trouble with that proposition, he readily conceded, was in finding or establishing a "national non-partisan" organization able to collect the money efficiently and disburse it fairly—a tall order. Nevertheless, the use of such a "warchest," as Martin outlined them, could have great importance.

He suggested funding a "massive" registration drive (about a third of the voting-age blacks in the Old Confederacy remain unregistered), as well as a national "political education" effort to alert black voters to their own interests, and an organization to

who inhabit the remote and desert along the

controversial "Arab policy" appears to be reaping some dividends in this former colony, where French soldiers are slowly putting down an armed insurrection against Chad's government.

The rebellious Moslem tribesmen fighting against President François Tombalbaye's largely Christian government have received little, if any, material aid from the militantly Arab neighboring countries of Libya and the Sudan, senior French officials here report. The French, who feel they can contain the rebellion as long as it is not fed from the outside, attribute this in part to French influence gained by selling jets to Libya.

"The Libyans know we are here, and that makes things a lot easier," one French official noted recently.

Other diplomatic sources view the internal problems of the new revolutionary councils of Libya and the Sudan as the key factors in the "hands off" attitude of both countries. But observers here generally agree that President Tombalbaye and his advisers have followed a skillful diplomatic course in keeping the Chad conflict out of the international arena, despite the potential explosiveness of the strong but discreet links Chad has developed with Israel.

Decade Later

Strategically located in the center of Africa, Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world. Trouble has been building since independence in 1960 because of ethnic friction among the country's hundreds of tribes, the government's inability to establish an infrastructure, and widespread discontent over unrealistic and often corrupt taxation.

Until Tombalbaye asked the French to send in several thousand soldiers in 1968, desert tribesmen and angry villagers could attack government posts almost at will. Political foes of Tombalbaye attempted to give the insurgency a national character by playing up alleged discrimination against Chad's 50 percent Moslem population. Officials here had particularly feared that the strong Third World rhetoric voiced in Libya after the overthrow of the friendly regime of King Idriss might be translated into arms for northern rebels.

The new regime has unofficially suspended proposals by Idriss to provide land-locked Chad with better access to Libyan ports. But it has provided only a "little pocket money" for anti-Tombalbaye forces, according to well-placed sources.

The Libyans reportedly toyed with the idea of helping the rebels, but abandoned it quickly. "They could not figure out who they were supposed to help, or how," said one source who thinks the rebels are completely unorganized and operate on an ad hoc basis. Moreover, Libya has problems of its own with the Toubou tribesmen

who inhabit the remote and desert along the

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Success
Police
Collections



How Saint Laurent would dress a bride.

If Dior Is Sensual, So Is Aunt Minnie

By Eugenia Sheppard

IS, July 23.—Sensual is a word people are taking here to describe the collections, and it is something different to body who uses it.

Saint Laurent calls his collection sensual, but it's more frankly sexy than 1. Br is a dirty word in Shanghai drive evening, made of gold-embroidered, are worn over obnoxious.

collections are off in every different direction, every once in a while of the dresses and the mood seems to be the Paris worth coming back.

Boban has done a beautiful made-to-order collection in French tradition for Yves's is a non-establishment of looks.

an's clothes have great reserve and a kind of personal, private quality. have the non-opulent look of healthy women who sweat it are in the mood for.

Original clothes are new clothes are made of high-quality materials.

voilage excitement that comes straight from today's times. Yves is the darling of the young. At the end of his show today the little street outside was full of parked cars. Girls with long hair and lots of bottom showing through laced up front dresses were sitting on the ground.

Starting in the morning, the usual mob poured into the house of Dior, filling the salons and the grand staircase. All skirts in the collection, naturally, are long, but Marc Bohan provides more different lengths of long than most designers. To go with them the head is small and boyish. The makeup is pale and mask-like and needs only a couple of red spots on the cheeks to look like Pierrot.

Boban likes capes with everything. They start with suede (never has there been so much leather in Paris collections) and go on to jersey, crepe and velvet. Most of them are cut very full and Juliet-like, and many have hoods.

Shirt and Skirt Boban still believes that a shirt and skirt are the best suit to lure the ladies into the mid. His dresses are all two-piece, or at least look that way. The



Women's Wear Daily.

From left: Dior's blazer suit, Saint Laurent's skirt.

skirts are all soft, sheer and full, with big sleeves and bow-tied neckties or with the ends flipped over and spilling down the front.

The skirts all cling to the hips and call for a flat middle (maybe that's sensual). Blouses or tunics are released later to make them pretty when they move. In the course of the collection, Boban turns out a number of what may well become uniforms. They are the big circular capes over dresses in slightly paler shades of the same color; the printed, short-sleeved dresses and the cable-knit party dress in shades of pale to deep beige, gray and violet.

There are two coats in the collection. The big one with the dropped shoulders is on the overpowering side but the little black one that buttons straight down the front is Boban at his sleekest. A funny, short-sleeved, red fox cape collar is optional.

Dior's collection is packed with black. Many of the little black dresses have tank tops with deep oval necks and shoe-string shoulder straps. So have the mid-length gauchon pants that every designer in Paris seems to love.

Even with the bare tops the Dior jewelry is unimportant this time and inclined to be itchy. Evening Clothes Boban is more interested in evening clothes than he has been in many a year. They are crepe, panne velvet, chiffon, either with their own caps or, if they're plain, colors, worn under quilted print coats. The ladies are sure to converge on the quilted cape over a Jean

Harlow-type white crepe dress. Yves Saint Laurent is in fine form with a slight beard. He hasn't been so enthusiastic about fashion in years.

Halfway through the show was a brief interlude when in came models wearing above-knee skirts, chunky fur coats, ankle strap wedges and Carmen Miranda turbans. Everyone thought Yves was laughing at old times, but not at all.

"They are prophetic," he said of the "old look" when his opening was over. "They are forceful, and I believe women are in that kind of mood," he added, making a fighting gesture with his fist.

In the meantime, though, all Yves's skirts are very long, starting at below mid-calf and right on to grazing the ankles for no matter when. He sweetens the long look with plenty of gold nail heads, fringe, two-color and python boots, cowboy and big cavalier hats with plumes.

Leather Coats Yves does marvelous things with leather. His long leather coats are superb. They are sometimes encrusted with suede that looks soft as velvet or worn over pleated black chiffon skirts and suede skirts. More routine coats in the collection are long drapes of water in jacquard jersey with low slung, nail-head-studded leather belts. They cover sweater-like dresses that zip right down the front to a high slit and are absolutely uncompromising to the slightest bulge. Other Saint Laurent coats have a slightly Directoire look with high-waisted, double-breasted tops and full skirts. When not in



ASA Press.

Dior's cape and midi suit.

plumes, heads are covered with tight crocheted caps and long scarfs trail from around the neck.

One of the great achievements is a star-spangled print on velvet with giant stars in funky colors on a mucky green background. Saint Laurent makes abstract paintings out of velvet dresses with different shade panels and squares. Saint Laurent makes many black pleated chiffrons, usually with the same top, a gold-decorated black leather belt and, as often as not, pleated gauchon pants.

One of the new dinner outfits is a belted Oriental tunic in brilliant satins. It is high-length, bound in gold and worn over gauchon pants. Is there such a thing as a Chinese gauchon?

When not gauchos, the pants are below-knee bloomers, sometimes tucked into boots.

Besides belts, Saint Laurent likes the other accessories. His favorite necklace is a string of gold Chinese pea pods. Many of his party pumps by Vivier are encrusted with silver at the toes and around the three-inch heels.

From New York, Mrs. Richard Pictel, the former Carroll Portago, was watching the Saint Laurent opening. At Dior, sculptor Niki de Saint Phalle, who has pioneered with pants and maxi skirts, was almost unrecognizable in a simple sheath. So many people have taken to costumes that, to be different, there's nothing left for Niki but to dress normally.

Movies in Paris History of the Cinema

By Thomas Quina Curtiss

PARIS, July 23.—Summer inevitably ushers in a three-month Memorial Day in the Parisian cinemas. The exhibitors, believing that only the most ardent fans go to the movies in warm weather, hold all the better new films for release in the autumn. A few recent products, either too esoteric or too lousy to be risked at any other time, may come to town, but in large measure the theaters are stocked with revivals and the successful leftovers from the spring.

The present catalog of old films now on view in Paris presents a capsule history of the cinema, at least since it began to talk. Many a favorite of the long-ago is back—though Miss West seems to be missing—and one may examine what is termed the mythology of the movies during the last four decades.

Marx Brothers

The Marx Brothers are being represented by a series of their comedies, including one, "The Communist Manifesto," a celluloid version of their Broadway musical, that was made as long ago as 1929. Their "Animal Crackers" and "Horse Feathers" are also available and W. C. Fields, whose popularity is equally enduring, struts again hilariously in "It's a Gift" and "Tillie and Gus" with Alison Skipworth as his companion.

"It's a Gift" is drawn from a Ziegfeld revue, "The Comic Supplement," which J.P. McEvoy wrote for the red-nosed, swaggering clown. Two or three of its sketches are among Fields' most famous, "Tillie and Gus," rarely seen of late, is from a Rupert Hughes story. Both retain their land mirth. Walt Disney's "Fantasia" with Bach, Stravinsky, Dvorak and Schmitt illustrated with animated cartoons—is at the Royale for a summer session and "West Side Story"—which enjoyed the longest initial run of any film ever seen in Paris—is at the Arlequin and Paramount-Biograph in its original version. The returned Westerners include "Johnny Guitar" by Nicholas Ray and "The Magnificent Seven" of John Sturges. The returned musicals

include the Busby Berkeley productions, "42nd Street" and "The Gold Diggers" of 1933. The underworld film of the past is represented by "Brute Force" and "The Killers," both with Burt Lancaster, and the suspense melodrama by Hitchcock's "Under Capricorn" and the horror fantasy by "The Cat People."

Comedy as a rule tends to survive better than drama on the screen, but the outstanding success of this summer's revival season is "Shanghai Express" with Marlene Dietrich. Is it the "campy" element that has won it a new public? One is inclined to reject the idea, for if such were the case the far more flamboyantly emotional vehicles of Joan Crawford and Bette Davis, curiously absent, would be trotted about immediately.

There are, of course, absurd bits in "Shanghai Express." Consider the scene in which La Dietrich, as a deflated China coaster, tells Olive Brook as an officer in his majesty's service that if things were otherwise they might go to England, marry and raise a large family, a prospect that might serve as the blueprint for a very amusing farce. But this was not taken seriously in 1932 when the film was new any more than it is today. It was, one is certain, an ironic touch and a strain of sardonic humor runs through it all.

The materials are those of melodrama, the story being an Oriental variation on the "Tosca" theme composed by that able author of picturesque fiction, Harry Hervey. Von Sternberg has visited his distinctive cinematic style on all aspects of the production. He sets the exotic scene impressively rather than realistically with superb pictorial finesse and brings a whole gallery of intriguing characters—Anna May Wong as the Peking prostitute, Gustav von Seyffertitz as the German merchant, Warner Oland as the bandit chieftain, Emilie Chantard as the French major and, of course, Dietrich and Brook as the principals—to recognizable life. It remains an excellent and entertaining film.

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Movies in New York

NEW YORK, July 23.—New movies in New York drew favorable and fair notices from city critics.

"The Revolutionary," starring Jon Voight, is described by Vincent Canby of The New York Times as "a very friendly movie about the evolution of an anarchist... no more specifically political than 'The Strawberry Statement,' but because its people are larger, more complex, more full of real feelings, a much more affecting experience." Voight, Canby said, "is absolutely marvelous." The cast includes Jennifer Salt, Robert Duval and Seymour Cassel. The film was adapted for the screen by Hans Koningberg from his own novel, and directed by Paul Williams.

"Yee," directed by John B. Avidson, with Peter Boyle and Dennis Patrick as a lower-middle class laborer and an upper-middle class executive who has just killed a man, "is a brilliant, often brilliantly funny, alliance of the two men and their backgrounds," according to Howard Thompson of The Times. The scenario, Thompson said, "is uncannily knowing and observant in staking out and stalking two human species and establishing their isolation on the contemporary scene—the ivory-tower executive and the thick-skulled laborer whose hobby is guns."

"Something for Everyone," based on "The Cook" by Harry

Arts Agenda

The American Repertory Theater, a touring company that made its debut last year, will tour Europe again this summer with its headquaters at Lugano, Switzerland. It will perform Aristophanes' "Lysistrata" and Euripides' "The Trojan Women" and will also offer the acting company from the University of California at Los Angeles in "Father Unbridge Wants to Marry," a new play by Frank Gagliano. The troupe, comprising 30 drama students from 12 American universities, will be on tour until Aug. 19, performing at Lugano; Les Bains, France; Fiesole and Florence, Italy; and Patras, Athens and Piraeus, Greece.

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Vietnam, Mideast Peace Hopes

Prices on Big Board Rise, Drop Back, Then Recover

NEW YORK, July 23.—The New York Stock Exchange responded quickly today to news of a possible peace settlement in Vietnam, with prices fell when these hopes were dashed, and rose again on news raising the prospect of peace in the Middle East.	10 119 3/4. Avon 2 3/4 to 69. Memorex 1 1/4 to 56 3/4. Universal Computing 1 1/2 to 22. And Com- peac settlement in Vietnam, with prices fell when these hopes were dashed, and rose again on news raising the prospect of peace in the Middle East.
Industrial bonds rose. Average of 30 closed up 8.01 of 732.68. A gain of 1.16 percent on the session.	Marcor 7 1/2 to 22 7/8. Kresge 1 3/8 to 41 1/2. Allied Chemical was up 1 to 19 3/4. Dow Chemical gained 1/4 to 69 1/4.
Volume on the Big Board total- ed 12.48 million shares. The total	Among utilities, Houston Light- ing gained 1 3/4 to 41 3/4. Con- solidated Edison closed at its low- of the session at 23 1/4. Off 8.

The NYSE index closed the day up by 0.83 at 4738, and Standard & Poor's 500 lifted 8.97 to finish at 78.00. Advances on the Big Board led declines by 855 to 430.

The final rise came in the mid-half-hour of the week, when Egyptian Prime Minister Anwar el-Sadat accepted the U.S. formula for renewed peace talks in the Arab war against Israel.

The final upswing reversed a one-point loss half an hour before the end of trading into a modest advance. The Dow Jones industrial average and also the price of bonds went up on the midweek news.

RUSSLSHEIM, West Germany, July 23 (AP).—Adam Opel Co., wholly-owned West German subsidiary of General Motors Corp., today reported that its net profits for 1988 soared 68 percent above the previous year.

The company declared net profits of 419.19 million marks (\$114.53 million) for 1988—up from 248.62 million marks (\$67.1 million) in 1987.

The early rally was the second in two days on hopes for progress in the Paris peace talks.

Oils with interests in the Middle East were prime beneficiaries of the late rally. Occidental Petroleum gained 1 7/8 to 16 1/8, Jersey Standard 1 1/4 to 59 5/8, California Standard 1 5/8 to 44, Indiana Standard 7/8 to 46, Sohio 1 1/8 to 64 3/4, and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/2 to 58 1/2.

Chairman L. Ralph Mason said almost the entire profit was paid out in 1970 as a dividend on the company's stock. He said in 1970 the profit is expected to increase 3.5 to 4 percent.

Mr. Mason said the company anticipates sales of about 5.1 billion marks (61.38 billion yen) this year compared with 4.85 billion marks in 1969 and 3.82 billion marks in 1968.

Motor vehicle production at Opel

During the morning, analysts were divided by reports that the Dow Jones had fallen 12 points. The Vice Cong. was further negotiations on their emigration government proposal—the Dow Jones industrial average was up by 4 1/2 at the peak of the upswing. That rally faded after a news report that the Viet Cong and Hanoi position had not really changed.

Estimote Kodak, the day's volume leader, had been trading near the top of its session—44 1/2—before the rally. It closed at 43 1/2, off only 2 points. Analysts attributed the stock's early decline to its report of lower second-quarter earnings.

Among the blue chips, General Electric gained 1 3/8 to 76, Du Pont 3 1/4 to 122 3/8, F.W. Woolworth 1 to 32 3/8, Sears 1 1/4 to 51 1/2. American Telephone 7 1/2 to 45 1/8.

Small caps gained 1 3/4 to 95 1/4. IBM 3 to 287, American Research 3 to 40 7/8, Walt Disney 2 1/8 to 32 1/2.

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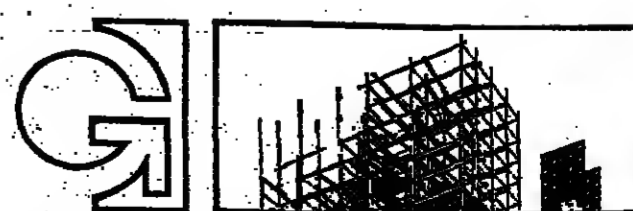
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Here are seven concerning Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the world's largest stock and commodities broker.

1 For 30 years Merrill Lynch's financial position has been an open book. An annual financial report has been sent to customers and the press, in the belief they should know how Merrill Lynch manages its own money.

2 On May 29th, 1970, Merrill Lynch's net capital (assets minus liabilities) totaled \$275,000,000, more than double the amount needed to meet New York Stock Exchange requirements.

3 Merrill Lynch does not take speculative positions in securities or commodities. Thus Merrill Lynch's capital has stayed up while the markets have gone down.

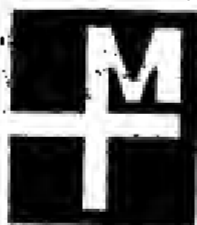
4 Merrill Lynch has a consistent record of growth.

In the last 10 years, assets have increased by 285%; capital funds, by 430%.

5 Merrill Lynch has made a profit every month this year, and every year for the last 29 years. Net income for the first five months of 1970 was over \$12,000,000.

6 Far from cutting back, in the last 18 months, Merrill Lynch has opened new offices in 15 cities throughout the world, including Kuwait, Athens and Munich.

7 "We have long standing plans for future growth throughout the world. Nothing that has happened has caused us to change them."—Harry B. Anderson, President, Merrill Lynch International.



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Amsterdam		
CD...	77.50	105 Chem...
ED...	223	TPS Mart new
Frank...	50.30	Merid...
Am Rubb...	40.30	Rank-Or...
Bank...	67.50	RoyalDut...
Neelan...	192	RT Z...
A...	59	Shell...
govers...	100	Union...
S. L.N...	51%	Vickers...
...	54.70	West...
Kabab...	1	West Dry...
price new	21.18	West Hoid...
...	12.50	Woolw...
...	147.50	

Fla.....	2.43
St. Louis.....	2.43

General	64.95	1
Heater	5.71	6
Latrine	5.25	2
Washed	71.50	1
Oliver	5.25	2
Picall	2.8	1
Sol's	5.25	2
Temp	2.8	1

Paris		
Air/Liquid	370	1
Bagn	170	2
BNCI	365	1
On Pacific	365	1
Ch	121	1
CHE	91.6	1
Cro	121	1
Comaire	57.1	1
Com	170	2
Cred Linc	17.1	1

Bergw...	69.50	Fin. Par. BP.	246.5
Schier....	748.50	Fr. Pétrole.	150
Schl.	68	IAH	1

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- Fund of Funds	018
- FOF Starting	1.12
- I.T.	22

- Investors Funds	D.M.U.
- IOS Growth Fund	\$16
- IOS Regent Fund	\$7
- IOS Venture	Cdn \$2
- IOS Venture (Int'l.)	\$2
- Australian FOF	Aus\$18
I.O.S. International Fund	\$7
Interfund S.A. Trust	\$16
Interfunds	\$16
Interfund S.A.	\$16
Intermarket Fund I	\$16
Intl Finance & Part. Fd.	D.M.U.

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- Share Realty Fund ...
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Schwab's Prime Time ...	\$1.00
— Boston Int. Securities	
— Chase Selection Fund	
— Fidelity Pub. Ind. Fd.	\$1.00
— Int'l. Technology Fd.	
— Inveco Selection Fd.	
Scottdale	
— S. Africa Int'l Fund	\$1.00
— Stanhope Transit Fund	
— S.W. Banc & Sec. Int'l Fd.	\$1.00
S.E.P. Dollar Fund	
S.E.P. Hampstead Co. Ltd.	
— Standard Ind. Fd.	\$1.00
S.E.P. Monitor Co. Ltd.	
S.E.P. Sterling Fund	
— Swiss Bank Corp.	
SWISS BANK CORPORATION	
SWISS CREDIT BANK:	
— Intervator	\$1.00
— Swissvalor New Series	\$1.00
TerraFund	
— TerraFund Limited	
— The Commodity Fund	\$1.00
— Tokyo Capital Holdings NV	

Travel Fund
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	...
Tyndall Inter. Fund

UNION BANK SWISS			
Ames, U.S.	Sw	Bid	5
Swift S. S.	Sw	Bid	5
Globeinvest	Sw	Bid	5
Ames, U.S.	Sw	Bid	5
Swift S. S.	Sw	Bid	5
Ames, Sw E. Est	Sw	Bid	5
OWING TRUST CO., Frankfurt			
Atlantic	D.M.		
Europastand	D.M.		
Glondra	D.M.		
Urania	D.M.		
DIST. GROUP:			
United Growth Fund			
Income Growth Fund			
U.S. Venture Fund			
Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd			
Fund of Nat'l Ind.			
The Lion Fund			
Income Properties			
U.S. Fund			
Trust Invest.			
U.S. Fund			

Washington Associates.....	5
Western Growth Fund ..	
Western Hedge Fd G A	12

World Equity Growth Fd	\$6
World Insur. Stock Fund	\$6
World Real Est. Stock Fd	\$6
Worldwide Securities	\$6
Worldwide Special	\$2.50
Zodiac Commodity Fund...	
Zodiac Fund	

D.M. - Deutsche Mark; £ -
 P.S. - Pounds; N.A. - New
 S.F. - Belgian franc; S.W. -
 burg franc; S.P. - Swiss
 + - Offer price; - Asked.

06
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Zizi and Mme. Ketty, the last full-time carriage driver in Paris.

PARIS.—The Elysian Fields are a perfect hell of automobile fumes, cinema queues and tacky stores, but the Rond Point des Champs Elysees has kept its raffish, turn-of-the-century charm. For how long one doesn't know.

Airplane magnate Marcel Dassault, creator of the Mystere jet, plans to replace the town house that now houses his megalomaniacal, modern skyscraper to those who object to the destruction of the former house of the Duc de Morny. M. Dassault says not to worry: he will, in Beaux-Arts style, reconstruct the building stone by stone on his property outside Paris which already boasts a Trianon-like main building. If, as seems likely, the Dassault plan goes through, the low-profile building of Le Figaro, across the Champs Elysees, will also be replaced.

In the meantime the Berkeley restaurant is gone and the Café du Rond Point—ooc of the most delightful in Paris with its southern exposure, tall chestnuts and easy wicker chairs—is being transformed into a drugstore. The trees near the Rond Point were dislodged and stiffly replanted to make an underground parking, and the flocks that parked outside the Café du Rond Point are gone forever.

There is now only one full-time horse and carriage left in Paris (even New York has more) and it more often parks at the Rond Point than at the Rond Point.

Old Days

"In the old days people would have coffee at the Café du Rond Point and save the sugar for the horses and there were always lines of people waiting for rides. Now there is nothing," says Mme. Ketty, the last of the horse and carriage drivers.

Mme. Ketty is a thin and smiling lady with pink cheeks, golden Shirley Temple curls and the look of a kerpole who has been left in the weather. "Few women of my age would want to dirty their hands and get blisters," she says, "but the company of the horses is worth it." She usually wears a tiny blue straw bowler, a pale blue turtleneck, blue stretch pants and black boots. For weddings she wears black livery with a top hat. If it is a white wedding she ties a trailing piece of white chiffon

The End of the Line For Paris Fiacres

around her hat; if it is not a white wedding, there are always feathers, she says.

A very pleasant and even-tempered woman, Mme. Ketty has been a coachwoman for a little more than a year. Before that she was in the sales department of a cleaning products company. She would often come to the Rond Point to feed sugar to the horses. Her grandparents and parents were horse sellers in Eastern Europe and in the 5th Arrondissement of Paris; and one day

Mary Blume

she learned that a coachman planned to sell his carriage to an antiquaire and his horses, Zizi and Kiki, to the slaughterhouse.

"It was incredible to think of those horses being made into steaks," Mme. Ketty says. She bought them at a stiff price to save them. "When it comes time for them to die, they will die a natural death. They are the last fiacre horses in Paris. One must treat them with respect."

One Colleague

Mme. Ketty's sole colleague is an elderly man with an elderly horse who comes out occasional Thursdays and Sundays. "For him it is more a distraction than an occupation," she points out. She had a fair amount of trouble getting her license, and when she retires no more fiacre licenses will be issued. She is allowed to go anywhere in town and pay the same fee as

"In the old days people would have coffee at the Café du Rond Point and save the sugar for the horses... Now there is nothing."

taxi—about \$20 quarterly—for the right to park at reserved stations.

She and her husband and poodle live in the suburb of Levallois-Perret, the horses are stabled nearby while the donkeys and ponies of Paris's children's parks live in the 16th arrondissement, horses she says, can no longer be stabled in town. One horse, Kiki, who is pushing 30, works only when he needs cheering up; Zizi, a brown and white affable youngster of 10, is on permanent duty and is very fond of ice cream cones.

Mme. Ketty drives Zizi into town by train, picks up her carriage where it is parked, and trots off to work. To start working at the Eiffel Tower at 10 a.m., she has to get up at 5:30. She scours the countryside for hard-to-find bits of harness which she then stitches together and next winter she stops work in late autumn will go to Spain to seek special rubbers for her carriage wheels. Zizi has to be shod every two weeks; there isn't a blacksmith within 20 miles of Paris.

'Real Industry'

"It sounds stupid but doing this job is a real industry," Mme. Ketty says. Feed for the horses is bought at several farms outside Paris and a special machine crushes Kiki's oats to make them more digestible. He drinks water from the Rond Point fountains—"It's very pure well water," Mme. Ketty says.

Hackney work isn't profitable, says Mme. Ketty. She gets 30 francs (\$5.40) a half hour, 60 francs an hour (108 francs at night) and is very good at working out itineraries; elderly Parisians, for example, go to the Bois and along the Left Bank quays, a route that is both romantic and well-shaded on hot days.

Mme. Ketty purses her lips when asked about taxi drivers, but police are kindly at difficult crossings, and the delighted stares and cheers of pedestrians are encouraging. Occasionally she will shake his fist and reminds Mme. Ketty that this is 1970, but she remains serene.

"Real Parisians are delighted to see a fiacre, they would never say anything," she says. "But Paris is now taken over by people from the country, and people from the country don't want to be reminded of the country."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some extra help, I am looking for a few more people to join my team. I am looking for people who are interested in the real estate business and who are willing to work hard and long hours. If you are interested, please contact me at 1234 Main St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 123-4567.

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